

known to a committee. They are all based on matters of public record. After all, the main indictment against the man is that he is a scoundrel, and there is no doubt of it. I believe that he is filled with righteous indignation against his enemies. He has simply been disclosing the immorality with which he was born. He has gone from bad to worse, he simply can't control himself. It is better, so far as trying to do him an injury, we have been hoping that he would withdraw from the judgeship and that thus the matter would end in peace.

Gentlemen, when children play over an issue they give childish reasons. When men come together as we have come together here, it is for business and nothing else, and I, for one, would not want to belittle myself or the Bar after all of this commotion, by having a mountain bring forth a mouse. In the face of a resolution in which we say he has insulted us, and then not pass it. He has imperiled the rights of the poor, he has imperiled the rights of individuals who have come before him unassisted. Individuals are imperiled, and these are the men that we should primarily defend and let these resolutions stand as a witness of our conviction.

#### DAVIS SUPPORTS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Davis, Mr. President, during the Crimea war it was John Bright who, in the English House of Commons, said: "The Angel of Death has been abroad in the land. I can almost hear the beating of his wings." It was listened to as John Bright was always listened to, and the fact was significant, extending to the last war. Acts of war had been committed and the honor and integrity of the flag was at stake, and England could not withdraw, and war was forced on.

This is a matter that should be approached without passion or prejudice. It should be approached calmly. If the Honorable A. S. Humphreys is innocent, he will have a chance to vindicate himself before the final arbiter to whom these charges will be forwarded, for it is provided in the Organic Act that the term of office for a Circuit Judge shall be four years unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. When these terms are formulated and the committee, which is the only court that the Bar Association can take, it will have done its duty to society, and to one of the noblest professions which it has ever been the lot of man to follow, and in defense of name and honor and principle. When these terms are prepared and sent to the President of the United States, the Honorable A. S. Humphreys will have ample time in which to prepare his defense and refute these charges if they are not true, and to contradict the evidence submitted. He knows these proceedings have been instituted. When Andrew Johnson sought to dissolve the American Union by treacherous and treasonable conduct, it was hard to put him on trial but the Senate of the United States, in the exercise of its high powers, did not hesitate to impeach him and put him upon trial. He barely escaped going down into history ignominiously branded, but there was one vote that failed to secure his conviction.

#### HUMPHREYS' JUDICIAL CAREER.

Mr. Humphreys started in his judicial career with all promise, with all brightness and with merit and respect both on the right and the left. The members of this Bar within my hearing and within the sound of my voice, when charges of serious and grave character were filed against him in Washington, came in almost unanimously, one after another, and wrote letters, guaranteeing and endorsing the character and the high standing of the man, refuting the charges against him. I have in mind a dozen men present who were appealed to and who sent forward letters of recommendation, and Judge Humphreys was elevated to the judicial position which he now occupies; but a few months had elapsed when some of the authors of those very letters were present, sending a matter before the Court, and made certain remarks before the Court, remarks which any man would have passed by, but for which Judge Humphreys sent one of them to ten days' imprisonment. He did not stop to think or to deliberate or hesitate. His punishment was swift, and the very men who helped to put him in his present position were shown no mercy. They were among the first to suffer by his arbitrary exercise of power. When Jurymen were a few moments late, he imposed a penalty of One Hundred Dollars each against two merchants of this City. He introduced into his court a court mallet to sound and keep silence, if that was the slightest interruption there was sure to be trouble. His whole career as a Judge has been one not in keeping with judicial character, and he has not fulfilled the expectations of the members of this Bar.

#### CONDUCTS POLITICAL NEWSPAPER.

But, gentlemen, there are other and higher grounds to take in this matter, as members of this association, than because he has done these things. What right has a Judge of a court into whose hands is committed life, liberty and property, who has to decide momentous and important cases in a community, to conduct a partisan newspaper? They say it is a war between newspapers; but the editor of the Advertiser and the proprietor of the Advertiser occupy no judicial position. You cannot defend him. The editor of the Advertiser has no right to come back on Humphreys. Humphreys is Judge; he is actively controlling this paper, and writes these articles that appear in its columns from time to time; articles directed against others. I don't object to that; if Humphreys wishes to come down into the arena of politics, he will be met by men on the right and the left at all times; there will be men to meet him in the forum. That is one of the highest ambitions that any young man can have; but when he has once been elevated by his fellows and his fellow-citizens to a high and responsible position in the Judiciary, where he decides cases, he degrades the profession of which he is a member and the Bench to which he has been elevated, and everything that we call honorable.

Mr. Hatch cannot defend him; neither can any man stand here and honestly defend the course that Judge Humphreys has taken. It was hoped that he would sell his stock in this newspaper. It was his duty to have done so. Time passed on and the newspaper continued under his control.

#### INSULTS TO BAR.

With regard to this resolution, because a man has been elevated to a judicial position, and presides over a court, he has thereby no right or authority to insult members of the Bar. The other day from the Bench he spoke and said that a license to practice law was a high privilege but that members of the Bar had to respect the Court, and here I say to you, gentlemen, and I appeal to every man within the sound of my voice, has he respected the profession of which he is a member? Has he shown respect to the individual members of the profession by his conduct? I appeal to those who have raised their voices today in

his behalf, have you been treated with proper respect? Are there not instances of every one of you, with the exception of Mr. Hatch, can recall when Judge Humphreys has wounded your feelings and degraded your manhood? With the exception of the resolution of Mr. Hatch, and would think we had not the courage to pass on this matter. I submit that it is enough shown, in the case of Humphreys, his arbitrary conduct, and his unjust treatment of the profession, to formulate and prefer charges against him, and put him on trial before the only power in whom this association can appeal with any hope of success.

#### BLIND BY PASSION.

There is no use passing remonstrances. It was only the other day we had an exhibition of how, blinded by passion, he passed sentence on men, which sentence no man can defend. What right had he to assume jurisdiction of an offense with which men were charged, but which feelings were such that he was blinded by passion? The exhibition he has made of himself and his arbitrary conduct alone warrant us in filing these charges against him, and of calling on Judge Humphreys to answer them. It is the same as putting a man on trial. We condemn his conduct and appoint a committee to draw these charges and we back them up in an earnest effort to sustain the dignity of our profession and to guard our homes and our lives from the encroachments of this man who has proved himself unworthy and unfit to be Judge of one of our courts of record.

That is all that is asked. That these charges go forward and that evidence be taken. That Judge Humphreys prepare his defense and let us see whether his course has been justified. There was a philosopher who once said, "Be sure you are right and if right go ahead regardless of consequences." That is the school of philosophy I wish to follow. Mr. Stewart says that we will be met by the President of the United States and such and such will be the consequences. We are not looking for consequences. We are investigating the truth and the right, and invoking the powers of this association, and investigating the conduct of this man; we are taking a stand on the side of right, for we are not deterred by any such words. The exhibition and the conduct of this man calls for immediate action on our part, such action as we hope will result in his retiring from the position he now disgraces.

#### STANLEY SUPPORTS THE RESOLUTION.

W. L. Stanley, Mr. President, it seems to me there comes a time when a man should state frankly and publicly what his position is on any question before a body. I certainly have no personal animus against the Honorable A. S. Humphreys. I left the Bench some ten months ago, and I have left it for good and all. I have no axe to grind. As far as personal animus is concerned, I have none. I am not averse to saying that on the few occasions when I have had business before Judge Humphreys, he has treated me courteously, and personally I have nothing of which to complain, and if complaint against him was due solely to his action toward the Bar, the resolution presented by Mr. Robertson should not be carried by this association.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Hatch and the attitude taken by McCants Stewart absolutely ignores what, in my opinion, is the strong charge against Judge Humphreys. We may have our own opinions as to the attitude of the Court toward counsel. That would be a trifling matter.

#### THE GRAVEST CHARGE.

In my opinion, the charge that Judge Humphreys is conducting a political campaign and using his high judicial office for political purposes, is far more serious. I will not transgress the ten-minute rule of this association, but I wish to place myself on record as disapproving in the strongest manner possible of any active participation by a Judge of one of our courts in the political arena.

No committee appointed by us will find out more than is now known, that Judge Humphreys has used and is using his judicial office for political purposes. I cannot see any fair explanation that would do honor to Judge Humphreys in his granting sixteen licenses to members of the Legislature while the Legislature was in session. Again, I cannot see any possible excuse for his appointing as bailiff a man like Lewis, a man who has been branded in the public press time and time again. I cannot see any possible excuse, how Judge Humphreys, having this man's record, could make him bailiff under the Act just passed. As the editor of the Star put it forcibly, "A man don't use dirty tools unless there is dirty work to be done."

I am not taking any position against Judge Humphreys being a politician. He always has been a politician. In our Bar Associations we have politicians of various kinds. We have Republicans and Democrats and Independents and Mugwumps, but we certainly challenge the right of a judicial officer to take active participation on either side and appoint his political friends officers of the court.

#### HATCH SUBSTITUTE USELESS.

Mr. President, what object will the resolution proposed by Mr. Hatch obtain? What is its purpose? Is its purpose to crystallize public opinion? Is its purpose to let public opinion know what Humphreys is doing? Is its purpose to let the public know that he is a scoundrel and a traitor, and then let a petition go to Washington on the ground that the administration is un-Republican? If so, in my opinion it is not the correct course. As members of the Bar Association, let us take the initiative; let us do more than recommend to a committee that on the left and the right of the attitude towards the Bar we are at loggerheads with him. Our main cry is against political Judges. It seems to me that McCants Stewart has lost sight of that. Not a word was said about Judges connected with politics. All that was said was with reference to the recent disturbance culminating in the arrest and imprisonment of certain members of the Bar. We regret that, but the most serious point is its political aspect. We want to retain the integrity of the court; we want it to be above reproach. What is the use of appointing a committee to go to Judge Humphreys and reason with him? Reason with him on what? On his attitude toward the Bar? Grant, if you please, that he promises to treat the Bar better. Does that accomplish anything so far as this political issue is concerned?

I wish to place myself on record as heartily supporting this resolution proposed by Mr. Hatch. A. G. M. Robertson, and that from a sense of conviction.

#### BILLMAN OPPOSES THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Billman, Mr. President, I think there is a right and a wrong way of doing everything. We have a grave matter before us for consideration. We have a matter before us in which the whole community is interested. Judge Humphreys is charged with arbitrary conduct. There is no question about it. No doubt about it. Judge Humphreys is

charged with having a majority of the stock of a certain newspaper, which is undoubtedly his doing. Judge Humphreys is charged with owning the majority of the stock of a newspaper which is a better partisan newspaper, and that is unfortunately true. He is charged with having taken an active part in the management of that paper. I do not know whether that is true or not, but possibly be assumed that because he holds a majority of the stock and has the control of the newspaper, that he has taken and is taking an aggressive and active part in the management of that paper and its politics. I say there is a right and a wrong way of doing everything. Before adopting this resolution and condemning him, let us see how it will be acted on. If he is wrong and should be put out of office, I may put him out, but do it in the right way.

#### ASK FOR INVESTIGATION.

If this Bar Association by a unanimous vote asks the Attorney General at Washington to send a representative or representatives here to look into this case, it will be done, and right here on the ground in this community, among us, that representative will gather the facts and he will go back to Washington and report those facts. Everybody immediately thinks, now I suppose, of Cleveland sending Mount down here, but gentlemen, that is the only way this thing can be done if it is finally and properly done. Why not word a respectful but earnest request that such an officer be sent out here? I submit, gentlemen, what is the Attorney General to the United States going to pass upon? It will be referred to him. He will pass on the record. He will not pass upon the words or statements of your committee to him. He will not pass upon anything but legal evidence. You may get affidavits ex parte and he will not consider them to any great extent.

What is the great maxim of our law? I submit it is first to hear the facts. We should hear the parties representing the Judge. We should hear the parties opposed to him and those representing him and having heard both sides, decide it. We don't want any snap judgment. Judge Humphreys is a wrong put him out but don't do it in a hurry. Mr. Hatch here has been belittled; to use Mr. Kinney's expression, he says Mr. Hatch belittles himself. No man who gets up here and expresses himself fearlessly and in a fair way belittles himself. No man belittles himself in presenting such a resolution as Mr. Hatch did. All I say in this matter is, what would one of you people, if in this situation, want done? What would you wish if it was a matter in which you were concerned? Judge Humphreys has been cartooned in a manner that we never saw any one occupying such a position cartooned. He has been accused of doing things that I know personally that he never did do. I assume that Lewis is a bad man and that it was grave error to appoint him bailiff, but I know nothing of the facts. I assume that those who condemn do. I know nothing of his previous career.

#### IS NOT HUMPHREYS' MAN FRIDAY.

Judge Humphreys was lately accused of preparing a petition to change the judiciary, and I was accused of being his Man Friday. I want to say that he had absolutely nothing whatever to do with it. It was to be presented only in case that the resolution of the unanimous approval of all parties.

As soon as it was seen by some that it might elevate Judge Humphreys to the Supreme Bench, feeling began, and the matter was then immediately dropped. Yet Judge Humphreys was accused with having prepared that document. As a matter of fact, that was done without any knowledge on his part of the facts. The criticism against him was without any knowledge of the true facts. It was put in the editorial columns without asking me or anyone else with regard to the facts. It was unfair to Judge Humphreys. It was unfair to me to do a thing that we have said today, we should carry it one step further, and put it into proper shape to be brought officially before the President, and either succeed or fail to secure what we desire, or else sit down and have the finger of scorn pointed at us by the community, and by Judge Humphreys himself. He would say before the Bar Association and then spent a whole forenoon, and went home and did nothing. I submit it is not consistent with our honor or dignity as individuals or as members of the association, after all that has taken place to take any such ridiculous action as has been suggested. I submit that the resolution of Mr. Robertson should pass. That is the main course.

#### DOES NOT APPROVE OF HUMPHREYS.

Judge Humphreys has done very many things that I do not approve of. He has made grave errors. I see it, but don't condemn him until he has had a chance to be heard; and a place to have it heard. A majority are opposed to him. A majority of us are opposed to his attitude, and are unanimous as to certain portions of his record, but he should be given a hearing. I think it is to be passed a resolution, such a resolution as we could all feel was dignified in its tone, such as we all feel is not personal, and such as expresses no malice, and call on the Attorney General to send a man here to investigate this matter. I think I know something about how things are done at Washington. If proper notice or resolution was adopted it would be acted upon. I do not think this resolution, which condemns before it hears, is a proper resolution.

What is this first resolution? It is not asked that he be removed for petulance of manners or quickness of speech. It is asked that he be removed because he has done something criminal or vicious? I do not think that, on the bare statement that he owns a majority of the stock of a newspaper, and on the statement that he has appointed this man Lewis, whose resignation he has accepted, and on the statement that he has proposed to let public opinion know what Humphreys is doing, and then let a petition go to Washington on the ground that the administration is un-Republican? If so, in my opinion it is not the correct course. As members of the Bar Association, let us take the initiative; let us do more than recommend to a committee that on the left and the right of the attitude towards the Bar we are at loggerheads with him. Our main cry is against political Judges. It seems to me that McCants Stewart has lost sight of that. Not a word was said about Judges connected with politics. All that was said was with reference to the recent disturbance culminating in the arrest and imprisonment of certain members of the Bar. We regret that, but the most serious point is its political aspect. We want to retain the integrity of the court; we want it to be above reproach. What is the use of appointing a committee to go to Judge Humphreys and reason with him? Reason with him on what? On his attitude toward the Bar? Grant, if you please, that he promises to treat the Bar better. Does that accomplish anything so far as this political issue is concerned?

#### WEAVER WANTS ACTION.

Mr. Philip L. Weaver, it seems to me, Mr. President, that we are going unnecessarily into forms of etiquette. If, on the basis of this room, we should have a hole, and we should see issuing from that hole a rat tail, and see that rat tail wagging, and then we should send to Washington and ask them to come out here with a representative to inform us whether or not a rat was on the other side of that hole, we would be in the exact position we are asked to assume by the last speaker. When we see a hole, and we should see issuing from that hole a rat tail, and see that rat tail wagging, and then we should send to Washington and ask them to come out here with a representative to inform us whether or not a rat was on the other side of that hole, we would be in the exact position we are asked to assume by the last speaker. When we see a hole, and we should see issuing from that hole a rat tail, and see that rat tail wagging, and then we should send to Washington and ask them to come out here with a representative to inform us whether or not a rat was on the other side of that hole, we would be in the exact position we are asked to assume by the last speaker.

There is no use passing remonstrances. It was only the other day we had an exhibition of how, blinded by passion, he passed sentence on men, which sentence no man can defend. What right had he to assume jurisdiction of an offense with which men were charged, but which feelings were such that he was blinded by passion? The exhibition he has made of himself and his arbitrary conduct alone warrant us in filing these charges against him, and of calling on Judge Humphreys to answer them. It is the same as putting a man on trial. We condemn his conduct and appoint a committee to draw these charges and we back them up in an earnest effort to sustain the dignity of our profession and to guard our homes and our lives from the encroachments of this man who has proved himself unworthy and unfit to be Judge of one of our courts of record.

#### L. A. THURSTON SPEAKS.

Mr. L. A. Thurston, Mr. President, Mr. Robertson addressed most of his remarks to me personally. I submit I did not mean to do so, Mr. Thurston. You were looking at me continually during the course of your remarks.

Mr. S. Man, you looked at me and I looked at you. Mr. Thurston, That is just what I said. I wish to say that I have no apology to make for the fact that the Advertiser has taken any position relative to these matters other than from a public standpoint. I want to say that, up to the time Judge Humphreys took his position on the Bench, there existed nothing but the most friendly terms between us. I was one of the first men with whom he became intimate. Repeatedly I was, in various litigation, his attorney. During that relationship he told me many things about his previous life and his public life that never have been and never will be made use of in violation of his confidence to me.

#### DID NOT RECOMMEND HUMPHREYS.

Our relations were so friendly that prior to his seeking the position on the Bench, he came frequently to my office and talked with me. He asked me to support him. I said to him at that time that he knew the friendly relations that existed between us, and that, if I could honestly do so, I would, but that I was unable to take the responsibility of recommending him for the position of Judge because I did not believe that he was of a judicial temperament, that he was essentially an advocate and a partisan, and that I did not believe that he could dissociate himself from those characteristics when on the Bench, and said that I did not believe it was to his interest to go on the Bench. Since then, although our relations have not been friendly, nothing unfriendly has occurred. We have differed in politics and rabidly so, but there has been no personal animus. So much for the position which the Advertiser has taken and my interest in it as part owner.

#### HOW TO TREAT A CANCEER.

As to the point before the Bar Association, I will say: There are two ways of treating a cancer—one is to cut it out and the other is to plaster it with a sour-milk poultice. The resolution that was introduced by Mr. Robertson is the first method, the resolution introduced by Mr. Hatch is the other.

Is there a member of the Bar here present who is not fully ready to say what he has to say? Will you think any differently by reason of the evidence of any witness who might make a statement? We are not the general community. We are experts who have had this ground issue for ten months. We do not need evidence, and if we are men of business, men who think, men who have the courage of their convictions, we will vote now and here and bring this matter to a head, and not postpone it until next week, or next month, or next year. Why should we ask the President to send a commissioner here? We know what we think. Let us say it to the President. If the President chooses to retain Judge Humphreys we will do the best we can. If he removes him, he will do what we believe to be for the best. If we have the manhood to come here openly and say what we have said today, we should carry it one step further, and put it into proper shape to be brought officially before the President, and either succeed or fail to secure what we desire, or else sit down and have the finger of scorn pointed at us by the community, and by Judge Humphreys himself. He would say before the Bar Association and then spent a whole forenoon, and went home and did nothing. I submit it is not consistent with our honor or dignity as individuals or as members of the association, after all that has taken place to take any such ridiculous action as has been suggested. I submit that the resolution of Mr. Robertson should pass. That is the main course.

#### DE BOLT IS EMPHATIC.

Mr. John T. De Bolt, Mr. President, I have to say that I support every sentiment and every word contained in the resolution as introduced by Mr. Robertson. I think that we have reached the point, in a representative capacity, representing the interests of the community, and representing the interests of the community, and that we are called upon to act, and where we are called upon to take a stand, and we must take it courageously, but with judgment and deliberation.

The question presented under the present circumstances is such that the life and property and liberty of every individual is in danger. I say fearlessly and openly that a man put on trial in this court before the Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, charged with murder, or charged with any offense, or where his property is involved, does not know what will become of his case. I say it openly, candidly and fearlessly. I say that every man within the sound of my voice will vote for it. We do not want to be milk and water men. If we believe this resolution to be right, let us vote for it. If wrong, vote it down. Let us not plaster it with a broad and milk poultice, as Mr. Thurston said. We know the facts. The records of the court show the facts. The newspapers show it. We will know no more on some future day—no more than at present. At present we know too much. I submit the resolution should carry unanimously. Vote for it, gentlemen. Vote for the protection of life and property. Vote for the protection and the liberty of every citizen. I shall vote for this resolution without any feeling against the Judge. I look upon Judge Humphreys as an intellectual man and a bright lawyer, but I believe him to be totally unfit for a judicial position.

#### PETERSON GOES ON RECORD.

Mr. C. F. Peterson, I would like to go on record in this matter. Mr. President, I believe the results today will show what we are made of. The question raised here and the heart of the whole thing, whether or not the charges made in the resolution presented by Mr. Robertson are true. If so, I submit we should vote for it. If not, we should vote against it. I think all of us are here today in the exact position we are asked to assume by the last speaker. When we see a hole, and we should see issuing from that hole a rat tail, and see that rat tail wagging, and then we should send to Washington and ask them to come out here with a representative to inform us whether or not a rat was on the other side of that hole, we would be in the exact position we are asked to assume by the last speaker.

The facts that Judge Humphreys is not a man in whom we have confidence, and who will not give us justice, if he is such a man and we believe it, we should take the stand that he be removed. From what I know and have heard, and from my observation in court, I believe that Judge Humphreys is not a man who can do justice impartially. I believe, Mr. Robertson should say that his temperament is not of that kind that goes to make a proper Judge. He is an advocate; he is a scholarly man, and one much better able to fill the position of an attorney and advocate, and is not one able to fill the position of Judge. I believe this resolution as presented by Mr. Robertson should pass. I believe the facts stated in it, and I shall vote for it. I do not believe the other method proposed will be of any benefit to us. It says in substance we disapprove of what he has done, but let him remain where he is. That course would be childish. If we believe he is impartial, we should say so. If we believe he is partial, we should likewise say so, and take steps to have a Judge placed on the Bench who is impartial.

#### SENATOR BROWN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Cecil Brown, I believe it was Sir Robert Peel who, in the House of Commons, once said that every man has his price. I believe, from the circumstances that have happened, that the Circuit Judge of the First Circuit Court knew that, and had that in mind when he made appointments to practice law, without an examination of one of sixteen members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii. I believe that, from his actions in this case, his giving away his conscience to members of the Legislature, was, in a round-about way—and he well knew what it would do—a purchasing of their votes for the Bailiff bill, which he himself had drawn, and had given to one of the Senators to introduce in the Senate, and I was told by the Senator himself who introduced it.

I say, Mr. President, that when a Judge on the Bench uses his power for his own personal ends, and his political preference, he is no longer fit to hold the position he occupies. Mr. President, I will tell you here that I supported Mr. Humphreys, and I believe I was the first one to submit his name to the President of the United States for the position that he now holds, and, until the present session of the Legislature, I had every confidence and respect for Judge Humphreys; but since then it has gone, and from his actions within the past four or five months he has convinced me that he is unfit to hold the position he now occupies. I submit that the resolution as introduced by Mr. Robertson should be supported.

Mr. McCants Stewart, Before voting, Mr. President, I wish to make one remark. We have this substitute before us. I still say that, as members of the Bar, in our action today, we should be judicial. We should not be carried away by passion or prejudice, but should be judicial, and should know just what we are doing.

We are inaugurating a movement for the removal of a Judge. Upon what ground or grounds now do we expect to place an application for his removal. We have been told that it is upon the main ground that he owns and operates a newspaper. Let me say that in many parts of the States of the American Union you will find Judges owning and

(Continued on Page 5.)

## SHIPPING NOTES.

(From Thursday's daily.)

**S**HORTLY after the whistles announced the noon hour yesterday the Occidental and Oriental steamship *Gaelic* sailed for San Francisco.

The usual crowd was on the Pacific Mail wharf to witness the leaving of the boat, and the Territorial band, out of the glare of the sun beneath a shed, played many airs appropriate to the occasion, receiving the applause of the *Gaelic's* passengers, as well as the praise of the people ashore. A large mail went to the coast on the *Gaelic*. The ship will arrive in San Francisco considerably ahead of the Zealandia.

#### Chinese Baggage Damaged.

About ninety Orientals arrived here on the *Gaelic*, and but twenty being Chinese. When they were opened, their baggage was put on the Pacific Mail wharf to be searched by the customs authorities and then fumigated. This baggage was thrown ashore at the last moment, almost before the departure of the steamer. The men employed in unloading the stuff from the steamer and putting it on the wharf did the business in the most careless manner possible. They did not seem to care how the baggage got onto the wharf as long as it got off the ship. Baskets were hurled down the chute upside down, sideways and any old way. The result was that a heap of Chinese baggage lay on the wharf after the departure of the *Gaelic*; a heap that looked more like a lot of stuff thrown out of a Chinese store during the burning of Chinatown than anything else. Crockery was broken; rice and Chinese vegetables spilled; baskets and bottles broken, and their contents scattered, and most of the pieces of baggage left in such a condition that it will be difficult for their owners to recognize them. The customs officers cannot be held responsible for this state of affairs, and will take particular pains to note the condition of each piece as it is examined, so that if any question arises as to the responsibility, they can vouch for the condition in which the baggage was received. The men employed by the steamship company, many of them far from sober, while engaged in discharging the baggage, can explain matters. Their actions were the remark of people on the wharf at the time, people who wondered at the extreme carelessness and studied indifference with which the goods were handled.

#### Battleship Oregon Coming.

There is a chance of the United States battleship *Oregon* arriving here today from the Orient. She will make this port very soon, at any rate, unless detained by bad weather.

On the 16th instant, according to reports brought by the steamship *Gaelic*, the *Oregon* sailed from Yokohama for Honolulu. A fast voyage was not indicated by her commander, who planned to be here about today.

As the *Gaelic* experienced rough weather coming from the Orient, it is expected that the *Oregon* will also have a story of bad weather to tell, she will remain here several days, probably lying at anchor outside of the harbor.

#### General Shipping.

United States Minister Hart at Honolulu has informed the State Department that on and after May 31 all port

charges in Columbia will be payable in gold.

A Philadelphia Transatlantic Line, capitalized at \$2,500,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., on May 23. The object of the company is to construct and operate steamships. The incorporators are Frederick W. Taylor, Joseph Sterling Taylor and John F. Lewis, all of Philadelphia.

A maritime exhibition is soon to be held in the great marble hall at the Antwerp Zoological Garden Society. The exhibition will consist of models and groups of models of all the steamers of the maritime companies trading between Antwerp. Maritime companies and individual owners are urgently requested to take part in the exhibition. The British steamer *Rosario* has been awarded \$5,000 for salvaging the Norwegian steamer *Vodja* in March last. The *Vodja*, from New York for Oporto, and her shaft broken and was towed into Antwerp.

March 6, by the *Rosario*. The Peruvian Government has granted in part the petition of the merchants respecting the application of the new customs tariff, which went into force yesterday. Goods on board ships that have touched at any Peruvian port up to and including April 29 are to be subject to the old tariff.

The Richmond Locomotive Works shipped twelve 16 in. by 24 in. ten-wheeled passenger locomotives to the Finland State Railways, Helsinki, Finland, on Wilson Line steamer "Consuelo" which sailed May 31. These locomotives are duplicates of ten engines built by the Richmond Works for the Finland State Railways during last year, and is the third order received from the same source.

The United States company of Copenhagen has ordered six new steamers of 12,000 tons each for the United States trade. On account of the increase in American exports it has been decided to open a regular line to Europe and increase the number of steamers on the New York and New Orleans routes.

The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, it is reported from San Francisco, is going into the fight for the carrying trade of the Orient. The British steamer *Indrapura* from Calcutta has been chartered to the company for three years and will shortly proceed to Portland to load flour for Hong Kong and other Asiatic ports. The company also has chartered the *Indrapura*, a sister steamer to the *Indrapura*.

The American Bureau of Shipping, classified and rated the following vessels in the "Record of American and Foreign Shipping":—American screw *Esperanza*, American schooners J. C. Strawbridge, Martha P. Small and Clara Barton, American bark *Carrie Winslow*, American three-masted schooner *Susie B. Dentler*, British screw steamer *Zealand*, British schooner *Zeta*, British schooner J. B. Martin and Swedish bark *Karuna*.

The German steamer *Nicomedeia*, launched at West Hartlepool on April 19 for the Hamburg-Amerika Line of Hamburg, is fitted with side tanks which extend through the main and after holds and engine room a distance of 271 feet. These tanks have a capacity of 850 tons, and allow her space for 1,900 tons of water ballast in all. They also give her double side which adds to her strength and safety. The side tanks also improve the behavior and speed of vessels running light, besides considerably reducing the racing of the engines. The dimensions of the steamer are: Length over all, 338 feet; breadth, 52 feet, and depth, 28 feet 4 inches.

A new twin-screw steamer for the Tysler Line for the service between New York and Australasia is building at the yards of Workman & Clark, Belfast, and is expected to be finished in November or December. She will be 480 feet long, about 57 feet beam, with a depth of about 36 feet, of 7,000 tons gross and a cargo capacity of some 14,000 tons. She is expected to have a speed of 13 knots. Another new steamer, the *Indrapura*, is also being built for the Tysler Line and will probably be ready for service some time in June. She is being finished at the yards of Charles Connell & Co., Glasgow. This boat will be of about 10,500 tons dead weight, with a cargo capacity of about 12,000 or 13,000 tons, and a speed of about 11 knots.

#### Nagasaki Shipbuilding.

The Sanyo Railway Company's ferries—boats *Shimonoseki-maru* and *Oseto-maru*, all of which have been constructed at the Nagasaki Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, are now receiving the final touches at the Akunura Engine Works, and are expected to be completed in a few days. These vessels will leave in another ten days, the *Kagamaru* for Kobe, and the ferries for *Shimonoseki*. Besides the above there are seven vessels in the course of construction at the Mitsui Bishi yard. They are the American liner *Iyo-maru*, two dredgers ordered by the Wakamatsu Dredging Company; a shallow-draught steamer *Taitai-maru*, to be employed on the Chinkiang service of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; two steamers to be used by the Government Iron Foundry for the transportation of iron ore from Hankow to Moji, and another steamer fitted with a salvage plant for the Mitsui Bishi's own use.—Nagasaki Press.

#### An Accident at Koloa.

The steamer *James Makee*, Captain Tulett, arriving from Honolulu yesterday, brought news of a probably fatal accident at Koloa.

While the steamers *Ke Au Hou* and *Iwaland* were loading sugar into the schooner *Columbia* on Monday last, a heavy sling of iron fell on one of the crew of the *Columbia*, breaking his back. As soon as it was possible, the unfortunate man was taken to the hospital. When the